

# Caledonian

No. 9400. EDINBURGH,

By Order of the GOVERNOR and DIRECTORS of the MUSICAL SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the said Society is to be held on Monday next, the 3d of December, at one o'clock afternoon, in St. Cecilia's Hall; before which meeting each Member will please pay his usual contribution of Two Guineas to Thomas Sanderlin, at his shop, Leckenbooths, the Collector; otherwise to forfeit his place in the Society, in terms of the constitution.

Glasgow, Nov. 22. 1781.

THE COMMITTEE empowered by the Tontine Society in Glasgow to enter into contracts for executing sundry buildings, conform to plans agreed to by the said Society, will be ready to receive proposals sealed up, from all who are willing to contract for the manufacture of said buildings, to be delivered to John Maxwell, the Society's Clerk, on or before the 20th December next.

Mr. Maxwell will show the plans and elevations to all who may be willing to make tenders.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 22d of December 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That HOUSE in Argyle Square, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; consisting of seven fire rooms, with kitchen, coal-houise, and cellars. The house is in good repair, and free from smoak.—To be seen any day, betwixt the hours of twelve and one.

As also to be exposed to public roup, an INCLOSURE lying adjacent to the village of Restalrig, consisting of six acres of exceeding rich meadow ground. As the common sewer from Edinburgh runs through this park, there is annually collected, in places made for the purpose, a great quantity of exceeding rich manure.—James Stewart gardener in Restalrig will show the inclosure.

Any person desirous of making a private bargain betwixt the day of sale, may apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

## SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE, and HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th November 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of LATHRISK and FREUCHIE, containing about 700 acres, inclosed and subdivided by hedges and ditches, and strips of planting. The present free rent, after all deductions, is 492L 18s. 7d. sterl. rating the lands in the proprietor's occupation at a reasonable valuation. The lands lie within a mile of the burgh of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets of Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forth lime-kiln, and the mar-e-pit of Bowhouse, where marble is sold at 4d. per boll. There is a neat mansion-house on the estate, with a complete set of offices; a large kitchen-garden, surrounded with a high brick-wall, and an orchard, stored with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The lands hold of the Crown, and are out of lease, except part of the lands of Freuchie.

II. THE HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr. Cunningham clerk to the signet, consisting of seven rooms, kitchen, closets, and cellars;

III. A HOUSE fronting the street, at the head of Morrison's Close, being the 5th storey of Sym's Land, consisting of two rooms, a bed-chamber, and kitchen.

These two subjects are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and a kitchen, with a cellar entering from the close.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, &c.; and George Barclay, overseer at Lathrisk, ill show the estate.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 11th of December next, between the hours of two and four afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of SHIELHALL, in the parish of Govan, and shire of Lanark; with the Mansion-house, Offices, Pigeon-house, Garden, and Orchard, and Salmon Fishing on the river Clyde, thereto belonging.

This estate contains about 320 Scots acres, whereof above 27 acres are planted, and the planting in a very thriving condition, and in a few years will become very valuable.

The proven rental of the lands, exclusive of the mansion-house and salmon-fishing, is

L. 194 0 0

Deduct one fifth for teneys, L. 38 16 0

And of feu-duty, 6 15 1 9-12ths

L. 45 11 1 9-12ths

Remains of free stock. L. 148 8 10 3-12ths

Upset price, at 21 years purchase, being the proven value, L. 3117 5 11 6 12ths

Without valuing the free teind of the above lands, which amounts to 23L 17s. 9d. 7-12ths yearly.

The lands are inclosed and subdivided, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow, and the like distance from Paisley, and lie upon both sides of the high way leading from Glasgow to Renfrew, Paisley, and Greenock. The mansion-house will accommodate a large family; and, with the offices, pigeon-house, and garden, sets at 20L a year, not rentalled.

The articles and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Session; and copies thereof, with the progress of wits, will be shown by William Leslie writer to the signet; copies of the articles of sale, and a plan of the estate, in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow.

UPON Thursday the 20th of December next, there is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Driver vintner in Montrose, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon.

The Vessel the LONDON PACKET of Montrose, smack rigged, burden about 80 tons, with her float-boat; as she presently lies in the harbour of Montrose.

This vessel is in good condition, well found, and in every respect fit for immediate employ. She was some years ago only built for the London trade, and is exceedingly proper either for that or for the Baltic trade, having for some time past been occasionally employed in both.

The conditions of sale, and inventory of the ship's materials, will be seen in the hands of Charles Thomson writer in Montrose, any time betwixt and the day of sale.

## SALE OF A SHIP.

TO be SOLD by auction, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, Leith, on Tuesday the 27th day of November current, betwixt the hours of twelve and one afternoon.

The Brigantine BECKY AND HARRIET, about 100 tons burden, built in America eight years ago, prize to the Lively Privateer, and now lying in Leith harbour.

For inventories of the ship, and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Paisley, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

THE



# Mercury

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1781.



## For JAMAICA,

THE Ship BIRD, JOHN MACDONALD Master, now lying in the Roads of GREENOCK, taking on board goods, will be clear to sail by the 10th December.—The Bird mounts 14 carriage guns, besides small arms, and to have 30 people on board; is sheathed with copper, well known to be a remarkable fine sailer, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs Allan, Steuart, and Co. Leith; Messrs Christie and Smith, Glasgow; or to Messrs Robert and Alexander Sinclair, Greenock.

As the Bird is not to wait for convoy, it is requested of those who intend to ship goods by her, to forward them to Greenock with all possible dispatch.

## TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD,

BY public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock.

The Estate of BRYDKIRK and CLEUGHHEADS, lying in the parishes of Annan and Hoddam. This estate consists of sundry farms, which together contain above 1400 acres Scots measure. It lies along both sides of the river Annan, and extends about two miles in length, and a considerable breadth. There is a commodious new built mansion-house, with office-houses, garden, and orchard, with a great many beautiful and thriving plantations, and natural woods around it. The house is most delightfully situated, commanding a most extensive and pleasant prospect of the river Annan, the Solway Firth, and the county of Cumberland; and is within two short miles of the town of Annan, a sea-port. The estate is almost all arable, much of it inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, many of the fences already sufficient, and part of the natural woods nearly ready for cutting. There is a mill upon the estate, and a valuable salmon-fishing in the river of Annan. There is plenty of limestone within the grounds, and a scutcheon of limestone upon the estate of Limekilns, which holds of the proprietor of Brydkirk, and the superiority thereof will be sold at the same time. The turnpike road from Langholm to Annan, and the road from Annan to Edinburgh, pass through this estate. The present rental of the estate is about 500L Sterling per annum; but as several of the leases are out, the rent will rise considerably. The estate holds of subjects superior, for payment of small feu dues. The estate of Brydkirk, which lies on one side of the river Annan will be sold separately from the estate of Cleughheads, if purchasers incline.

The rental and progress of rents, with a plan of the estate, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet, who will inform us as to further particular.

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We are desired, by the Incorporation of Freemen Flethers in Edinburgh, to insert the following MEMORIAL and REPRESENTATION, humbly addressed to the Deacon-Convenor, and remenant Members of the Conveny of the City of Edinburgh.

THE memorialists beg leave to trouble their brethren of the Conveny, on a subject that is not only of the utmost consequence to them, both as individuals, and as one of the incorporations of this city, but which, they also apprehend, is of considerable importance to the incorporations in general, and, as such, they hope it will meet with their most serious attention.

The Conveny have no doubt heard, that a bill is immediately to be brought into Parliament, for removing the slaughter-houses, where the memorialists at present carry on their business, to the distance of a mile from the city, and that this law is to be procured at the public expence. If the memorialists, however, shall make it appear, that this law would be totally unnecessary; that every benefit proposed can be as well obtained without it; that it is, therefore, a wanton expenditure of the public money; and that, if such a law was to be passed, it would be attended not only with the most oppressive consequences to the memorialists, but would also, as a precedent, be of a very dangerous tendency with regard to the other incorporations; they cannot entertain a doubt, that their brethren will give them every degree of assistance in their power, to prevent the bill obtaining the sanction of the Legislature.

Although this intended law has been much the topic of public conversation, yet, the memorialists will be pardoned to say, that the cause to which the evil is owing, have been but slightly, if at all, understood.—The memorialists admit, that the slaughter-houses, in their present state, are offensive to the neighbourhood. People, in general, thus getting hold of the word *unpleasant*, are apt to think they were taken away, without considering whether there would be any justice in the removal, how it might affect the rights of parties, by whom the grievance has been occasioned, or if any plan could be devised for preventing the disagreeable smell complained of, without much altering their situation.

The memorialists have experienced the effects of this prejudice; for, although the Magistrates, pretending to have a right to the dung of the cattle, have prevented it from being carried off, and so have been

alone the cause of the smell\*, and the memorialists have offered to build new slaughter-houses, conform to a plan, which, if adopted, would effectually prevent them from being, in any degree, noxious,

the Council have thought proper to reject their proposal.—The following

are the regulations which have been made with regard to the Incorporation of Flethers in Edinburgh, and the history of the proceedings which have been held, relative to the matter of removing the slaughter-houses.

The Seal of Cause to the Incorporation of Flethers is dated so far back as the 1483. The only privilege it confers, and which has hitherto been the support of the society, is, the liberty of slaughtering cattle within the city, immediately adjacent to the place of sale, and the exclusion of all unfreemen from so doing.

Antiently, the shops, or places of sale, belonging to the members of the corporation, were kept in different parts of the city. After-

wards, a public market was provided for them in Merlin's Wynd;—at this time, every flesher slaughtered his cattle where he found it most convenient, and Liberton's Wynd, with that part of the Cowgate opposite to it, were chiefly used for that purpose.

In 1618, an act of Privy Council was made for regulating the fleschers, candlemakers, brewers, and others, in the exercise of their several trades. By that act, the memorialists predecessors were ordered to provide themselves with slaughter-houses at the North Loch side, where they might have the convenience of water for their use. This act was afterwards ratified by Parliament, in the year 1621.

In obedience to these acts, the Flethers of Edinburgh provided them-

selves with proper slaughter-houses, at the side of the North Loch; and, in order to accommodate both them and the Public, the city e-

stablished the present market, at the foot of the Old Provost's Close, near to the place of slaughter as the situation could possibly admit.

Many attempts were afterwards made to encroach upon this privilege, or to render the same ineffectual; but the society was happy enough to have the protection of the city, of the Privy Council of Scotland, and of the Parliament itself. The substance and import of these acts was, That the freemen fleschers should be entitled to slaughter all the cattle for the use of the city, within the liberties, and at the side of the North Loch. These acts, and this privilege, were particularly ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, so late as the 1623; and, on a complaint to the Council against some encroachments, their whole rights and privileges were recognised by an act, bearing date the 22d March 1721.

From the increase of slaughter, and the late improvements in the neighbourhood, the memorialists found themselves very much straitened, in point of convenience for their business: In place of being at the side of the North Loch, in the suburbs of the town, they found themselves in the centre of it. Wishing, on their part, to do every thing

in their power for the benefit of their fellow-citizens, in a manner consistent with the rights and the being of the society, and even, if possible, to anticipate any complaints that might be made against them, they applied to the Town Council for a few of the area of the Old Physic Garden, which, while it was detached from the New Town,

where the rage for building so much prevails, by its vicinity to the public markets, it seemed to be convenient for every person. On this spot, they proposed to erect proper slaughter-houses according to a regular plan, which unquestionably would have remedied the evil complained of.

This proposal, however, being opposed by the Orphan Hospital, and others, the memorialists did not succeed in their application.

The memorialists, still anxious to be accommodated, without giving offence to any person, then purchased from Andrew Wilton, one of their members, a piece of ground lying at the side of the North Loch,

and proposed to erect slaughter-houses there, after a model, which, if allowed to be carried into execution, they must be pardoned to say, would not be in the least a nuisance to any individual. In this propos-

al, however, they were again opposed by the fears of the new ex-

tended royalty; and, what was, indeed, extremely singular, by the very persons who objected to their removing to the Physic Garden. In short, these people neither would suffer the memorialists to remove, nor allow them to remain. This extraordinary conduct was incompre-

hensible to the memorialists. They were totally at a loss what interpre-

ation to put upon it, till they were informed, that nothing short of their absolute banishment from the city could possibly satisfy these gentle-

men.

The memorialists could not think them serious in this intention; much less could they ever dream, that, in such a scheme, they would

not only be countenanced by the Town Council, but also aided with the public money, although both these have now turned out to be the fact.

To convince the Council, if possible, that there was no occasion for taking a step, so very harsh, against a body of men, and that every

desire the Magistrates pretended to have, would be gratified without it, the memorialists produced a model of the building which they

intended to erect, and, alongst with it, gave in the following propo-

sal:

1<sup>st</sup>. The incorporation propose to erect a large building, of a square form, a little to the north-west of the present slaughter-houses, having a number of booths or slaughtering places belonging to the mem-

bers of the incorporation: each booth to be 32 feet broad, and 20 feet

from back to front. In these booths, the members of the incorpo-

ration shall severally slaughter the whole cattle they may have occasion

to use, and no where else.

2<sup>nd</sup>. This building shall contain a large open area, properly paved,

160 feet long by 80 feet broad, having a stone gutter around the same;

and the booths shall have a proper decent or declivity to such gutter,

goal. Sterling of the town's revenue to assist the fears of the extended royalty in getting the intended bill prepared, and obtaining the same to be passed into a law.

The memorialists having nothing else in view but to be allowed the enjoyment of their rights and privileges as citizens, they next applied to the Dean of Guild and his Council, for a warrant to build conform to a model they produced; and if such a warrant could have been procured, they would have convinced every impartial person, from ocular demonstration, that the plan was sufficient to obviate every the smallest inconvenience at present complained of. Their opponents, however, seem to have been sensible of this, and left no means untried to disappoint them. Appearance was entered for them in the Dean of Guild Court; and they pleaded, That, as they intended to apply for an act of Parliament, the Dean of Guild behaved to consider that act as already passed, and give judgment accordingly. Absurd as this defense was, it had the intended effect. The petition of the memorialists was refused.

Thus deprived of assistance from every quarter, the memorialists must crave the protection of their brethren the trades, of whom it cannot be imagined that they will sit with their arms across, and see a member of their body annihilated.

That the effect of the intended law will be equal to dissolution of the society, must be obvious to every one, on the smallest reflection. Almost the only privilege which the memorialists at present hold, is that of slaughtering their cattle where they now do, whereby they can at all times superintend every branch of their business. This is attended with advantages so very obvious, that they need not be mentioned. But, by the intended law, they are to be prohibited from slaughtering within a mile of the Cross. They can therefore only bring dead carcasses to the place of sale, and that only three days a week; as they must be occupied, at least the other three, in slaughtering. Now, all this, every butcher in the kingdom can do at present. In what, then, will the privilege of being a freeman of Edinburgh consist? For what purpose did the memorialists serve apprenticeships? Why did they pay entry-money? why have they all along supported their part of every burden, private and public, within the city? Was it, that their whole privileges, liberties, and immunities, whatever, might be torn from them at the discretion, and to gratify the humours of a small part of their fellow citizens?

Were the memorialists to argue this case; were they to contend, that they are entitled to remain in their present situation, they might say to the fears of the extended royalty, If the slaughter houses are a nuisance, they were no less so before you came here; you built your houses when it existed; we came under no obligation to remove; and therefore, if you suffer any inconvenience, it was of your own choosing. If it shall be alledged, that the magistrates came under obligations to remove us; the answer is obvious, They had no power to make any such contract without our consent.

The memorialists say, That, if they were disposed to argue the matter, these, and such like arguments, might be used; but they choose not to argue with the rulers of the burgh. They are sensible, that an inconvenience does exist; they will, to have it removed: They have offered to do every thing in their power for that purpose; and they are conscious, that the method proposed by them would be effectual; at least, they are willing to give pretty certain evidence of their sincerity, in this respect, by risking 1200 l. Sterling of their property on the experiment. They must also beg leave to repeat what has been already observed, viz. That the nuisance complained of, is, in a great measure, owing to the conduct of the magistrates themselves. They alledge, that the dung of the cattle belongs to the town. They will not suffer the memorialists to carry it away: It is allowed by them to lie till it putrefies; and this chiefly occasions the smell that is so noxious.

The memorialists shall only take notice of another hardship, which will ensue from the intended law. They are to be removed a mile from the cross of Edinburgh; but no place is pointed out where they are to go; that they must find, as they best can. If the gentlemen of the New Town are to very delicate, may they not suppose those in the environs equally so, whereby it will be impossible for the memorialists to get a single inch of ground to settle on? Suppose they were to get some little piece, now at a distance from any neighbourhood, yet, considering the rapid increase of buildings, they might be surrounded with a town or village in a few years; desirous to pack up their awls, leave their conveniences for slaughtering, and be again reduced to the shift of finding another place for themselves. But this is not all. The memorialists are at present possessed of property at the side of the North Loch, which they acquired by fair purchase; and of this they are to be divested, without receiving a single shilling in return.

The memorialists ask pardon, for trespassing so much on the patience of the Conventry. The subject is of the last importance to them. They have been refused assistance, nay even a fair and candid hearing from the town: They hope the Conventry will now stand by them; as, what is their situation now, may be the lot of some of their brethren at a future period. The memorialists are contending only for their privileges. A similar attempt may be made, to disfranchise some of the other incorporations. They mean not to ask for pecuniary assistance; they wish only for the countenance and approbation of their brethren, in the opposition that they must make in Parliament to the intended bill; and also, that the Conventry would testify their disapprobation of what the memorialists cannot help thinking, is a wanton expenditure of the public money, viz. voting 300 l. Sterling towards procuring a law, which, as it is only meant to gratify a few individuals who are in favour, the attempt to obtain it, ought certainly to have been made at their expence.

\* The incorporation must here correct a mistake that has arisen from misinformation, and not from any design on their part. The sum voted is 200 l. Sterling.

From the London Papers; Nov. 22.

### A M E R I C A.

The following interesting intelligence is copied from the Pennsylvania Rebel Journal, dated Oct. 10, 1781.

" Copy of an Hand-bill printed at Charlestown, Sunday

" morning, eight o'clock, Sept. 8, 1781.

" BY an exp'res this moment arrived, we have authority to assure the public, that Colonel Stuart, in an action which happened yesterday morning, has defeated the Rebel army under General Greene, taken two pieces of cannon, and Colonel Washington prisoner among the wounded."

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE, of Oct. 1, 8, and 15.

New-York, Oct. 1. Yesterday morning a cartel arrived here from the Chesapeake, with some gentlemen that had the misfortune to be taken by the French fleet now lying at that place under the command of the Count de Grasse. By them we learn, that on the 24th of last month a small vessel from Charlestown, with dispatches for Lord Cornwallis, fell into the hands of the Count de Grasse, and by advices from that quarter we have a certain account, that between the 1st and 10th of September a severe battle was fought between the British army under the command of Colonel Stuart, consisting of about 2000 men, and the rebels under the command of General Greene, amounting to 5000, at a place called Eutaw's Springs, six miles North of Charlestown, South Carolina.

General Greene, on the morning of the action, crossed the Santee River, about two miles from the British post, and the New-York light infantry being out reconnoitring, kept him in play until he approached the Royal army, when the action soon commenced, and became general.—Colonel Stuart, who commanded the right wing of the British, was overpowered, and taken prisoner, but Colonel Cruger, who commanded on the left, having done his business there, soon advanced to the right, where he retook Colonel Stuart, routed General Greene, and put his whole army to flight.

The rebels had 250 killed on the spot, and 400 made prisoners, among whom is Colonel Washington, of the horse, who is wounded, and lost their cannon, &c.

The loss of the Royal army is 40 killed and wounded, among whom are ten officers.

Among the officers killed are Lieut. Lloyd, of the 63d; Lieutenant Kirkman, of the 19th Light Company; Captain McLean, of the New-York Volunteers; Adjutant Cunningham.

Captain Kerr, and some others, are mortally wounded.

### L O N D O N.

As every article relative to news from the Chesapeake must be very acceptable to the publick, it is with the greatest pleasure we inform our readers, that an attendant belonging to their Majesties received yesterday a letter from his son, who was aboard a small ship of war that was dispatched by Admiral Graves to reconnoitre the French fleet in the Chesapeake, where the letter-writer was on the 19th of October, bearing the day Graves and Clinton passed over New-York bar. The information he sent was, that on the 16th they heard from Lord Cornwallis, who then wrote that his situation was impregnable, and that, by occasional supplies from Maryland, and fitting his forces to a short allowance, he had then six weeks provisions; that the French fleet were then in the Chesapeake, and in no likelihood of moving.

By the above account the most sanguine expectations may be formed of the success of our fleet. The French were then (on the 19th) lying in such a situation that not above eight or ten line of battle ships could form a proper line to engage; so that as in all probability our whole fleet, after trying the effect of our fire-ships, would attempt to engage yard arm and yard arm, and as from the narrowness of the Chesapeake, where the French were then moored, it is impossible half their fleet can form the line, the superiority of their numbers will be of small avail.

Every naval and land officer, from the Commander in Chief to the Subalterns, intended to go from New York to the Chesapeake, were summoned to the Council of war held there previous to the sailing of the fleet, when it was not only unanimously agreed by both the navy and the army to risk an engagement at all events, but to relieve Lord Cornwallis and his brave army, or die in the attempt. A resolution so spirited does honour to the English character in general, and in particular to those men who voted it in order to relieve so gallant and beloved an officer as Lord Cornwallis.

We are told that Lord Cornwallis had withdrawn General Leflie and his troops from the post at Gloucester, and contracted his whole force within the lines at York-Town.

Such was the zeal of the seamen at New-York, that above 900 more than were wanted, or could be accepted, offered to serve as volunteers on board of Admiral Graves's fleet. It is to be presumed, that the French fleet were not so well manned the 22d of October.

A person intimately acquainted with the towns of York and Gloucester, on York River, in Virginia, says, that within a very small distance of Gloucester, which is on the south side of the River, is a marsh several yards wide, and more than three miles in length, which will prevent the enemy from bringing up heavy cannon near enough to destroy any works erected on the land side.

It will be impossible to receive any accounts of the operations of our fleet and armies in America, till the latter end of next week, or the week ensuing.

A decisive engagement must have taken place in America before this time, as the French certainly would not avoid fighting, having a superiority on their side; besides, if they cannot support the Americans on this occasion, it will shew them the perfidiousness of their allies, and induce them to seek for a reconciliation with the mother country.

Last night, an exp'res arrived at the Admiralty from Sir Thomas Rich, at Portsmouth, with advice of the Prince of Wales Royal man of war being arrived there from Jamaica. She came through the windward passage, in company with about 35 sail, bound to different ports; and on the 6th instant she parted from them, being in want of provisions. The following ships, bound to London, were then in company, viz.

Prospect, Gould; Ann, Raftes;  
Hibberts, Boyd; London, Peck.  
Thomas, Watts;

The following is an accurate account of the forces intended to be sent to the East Indies with the fleet under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton:

10th regiment,	Gen. Sandford, consisting of 1200 men.
102d ditto,	Gen. Radley, 1200
Hanoverians,	1000
13th Regiment,	Sir John Burgoyne, 1000
Recruits to be raised by the Company,	1000

Making in all 5400

They are to go in the East-Indiamen and not in his Majesty's ships of war, and are to be conveyed in the proportion of two hundred men to each ship. The 10th regiment is now lying at Hilsea barracks, near Portsmouth, in readiness for embarkation, and the 102d is at Chatham.

The Cabines have determined, on account of the great preparations of the Court of France at Brest, in fitting out a fleet, which is supposed to be destined for the West Indies, to augment the force intended to sail with Sir George Rodney to ten ships of the line, besides frigates; and orders have been sent down to Plymouth for that purpose, with an injunction that they be got ready with all possible expedition.

The report circulated yesterday of the capture of 23 sail of the homeward-bound Quebec fleet, we can assure our readers is entirely false, no information whatever having been received to that effect at the Admiralty, or at any other of the public offices. They are not expected to arrive in the Downs before the 20th of December.

A report was circulated this morning (as if coming from France) that there was news of a second engagement off the Chesapeake, with circumstances of a defeat of our squadron, but it gained not the least credit, as it is reduced to a certainty, that accounts of such a kind would arrive as soon in London as Paris.

Orders are sent over to Germany for the Hanoverian and other troops, destined for America, lately taken into the pay of Great Britain, to be ready to embark at the destined ports as soon after Christmas as the weather will permit.

According to letters from Spain, by the last mail, the Court had received an exp'res from Buenos Ayres, with an alarming account that the insurrection in South America was broke out again with fresh violence: This has occasioned a stop to be put to the sailing of the fleet from Cadiz, which was to have sailed the 30th ult. on a secret expedition.

Government have received certain intelligence, that Don Seano is arrived at the island of Porto Rico with eight sail of

the line; he escorted the fleet which lately arrived at Cadiz, with the treasure from the Havannah to a certain latitude, and then bore away for that island.

Government are in hourly expectation of news from South America, a force having been sent from St Lucia, consisting of 1600 men, under convoy of four frigates, to undertake an expedition against the Dutch Settlement of Surinam.

Lord Southampton at the levee presented the Earl of Kelly to his Majesty, being the first time his Lordship was at Court, since his accession to that title, and he was not only graciously received, but had a particular conversation with his Majesty.

Yesterday Admiral Viscount Howe was at the levee, and had a long conference with the King.

Yesterday Sir John Burgoyne took leave of his Majesty at St. James's, previous to his setting off for the East-Indies.

Yesterday morning, John Wilkes, Esq; a Chamberlain of London, waited on Sir G. B. Rodney, at his house in Albemarle-street, with the honorary freedom of the City in a Gold Box. He was attended by several other gentlemen, and they were all very politely received. Sir George intended to have gone into the city, and taken up his freedom as a citizen of London, in the same manner as Admiral Vernon did; he was prevented by his indisposition, but will, as soon as he is well, go through the forms, and become a real freeman of the city of London.

We hear that the Ostend packet, which was expected with the mails the 6th instant, has been lost on the Goodwin-sands. Twelve passengers were on board, and there is great reason to apprehend that Sacchini the celebrated musical composer was one of this unfortunate company.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 31,261 (a 20 l. prize) was the first-drawn ticket, and entitled as such to 500 l. more.

No. 39,281, a prize of 2000 l.

No. 20,026, a prize of 500 l.

No. 17,621, 45,872, prizes of 100 l. each:

No. 39,939, 4408, 1048, 18,209, 19,265, 2551, 5590,

31,779, 42,960, 27,449.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 19,288 was drawn a blank, but, being first-drawn, is entitled to 1000 l.

No. 827, a prize of 1000 l.

No. 3796, 17,282, 46,665, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 3999, 32,219, 6511, 26,553, 10,152, 20,379, 8776, 9687.

E D I N B U R G H.

[The London Post did not arrive this afternoon till half past four o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 22.

" Yesterday, the Hon. Captain Frederick Maitland was at Court, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand upon his appointment to the command of the Queen's man of war of 90 guns.

" This day, Captain Williamson, late commander of his Majesty's ship Resolution, was at St James's, and had the honour of kissing the Queen's hand on his appointment to the command of the Vesuvius, and will shortly sail with Sir George Rodney.

" The political world was yesterday all in motion from a report that Alderman Sawbridge, one of the representatives of this city, was dead. Several distinguished members in Opposition immediately set about making interest for succeeding him, and, amongst the rest, Peter Beckford, Esq; son of the late Mr Alderman Beckford; but the general opinion seemed to run in favour of Mr Alderman Turner, Captain of the City Association. Mr. Sawbridge is, however, this day much recovered, and in a fair way of doing well.

" This day, there was a very numerous drawing-room at St James's. Their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cumberland, with the Great Officers of State, and divers others of the Nobility of both sexes were present. The drawing room was over about half past three. Admiral Rodney, Lord George Germaine, and Lord Amherst, had separate conferences with the King till five, and his Majesty returned to the Queen's house.

" His Majesty's speech will be read by Lord Stormont to the Cabinet, on Saturday, and on Monday evening publicly by Lord North at the Treasury Chamber.

" Raw sugars have fallen this week five shillings per hundred weight; if the other expected division of the Jamaica fleet arrives safe, they must fall much lower.

" The various and elaborate repairs and additions which Lord William Gordon has been doing at the Ranger's Lodge in the Green Park, are entirely at his own expence; and, reckoning even the raised price of grazing to the cow-keepers and horse graziers in the park, will not probably be paid during the natural term of his Lordship's life.

" To-morrow, Mr Alderman Kennett will receive judgment in the Court of King's Bench, for neglect of duty as Chief Magistrate, during the late riots, and for which he was convicted.

" The approaching session of Parliament wears a very favourable aspect. During the recess our losses have been trifling, when compared with those of our enemies; and we may safely conclude, that the Dutch will never be able to do us any material injury. The avaricious Mynters, in grasping at the shadow, have lost the substance; for, with respect to war, they are totally enervated. In the reign of King William, who was their Stadholder, that wise Prince took care to have the magazines filled with sufficiency of warlike stores; but the modern Dutch actually sold those stores to the French, Spaniards, and Americans, which were necessary for their own preservation. They resemble the fool, who gave his sword to his enemy, and received it again through the heart. Avarice is a most obdurate passion, and generally ends in the ruin of those who are slaves to it."

A letter from Amsterdam has the following article: "Our repairing and building of ships is almost at a stand for want of hands; those few we had from Denmark are returned home by order of the King, and the few French shipwrights we have got are of very little use. It was against their inclinations they came into this country, and they will do no more work than what will just serve them to buy the necessities of life, and therefore the States have been obliged to send agents to Genoa to contract for the building some men of war; whether they will succeed or not we have not learned."

We hear from Port Glasgow, that the Clyde, another of the Jamaica fleet, arrived there on Saturday night. She came through the Gulph with five or six more, two of which, but to what port they belonged the people of the Clyde do not know, proved so leaky, that the crew left them, after setting

shams on fire. One of them had on board 500 hds of sugar besides rum.

The trial of Wilson Ports, which should this day have proceeded before the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, is adjourned till this day next, on account of the memorial for the prisoner not having been presented sooner than Saturday night, by which means the Judge had no time to determine upon the relevancy of the objections stated in favour of the panel, why the trial should not proceed.

Thursday next, the Judge Admiral is to hear pleadings on the relevancy of the indictment against Robert Davidson, sailing master of his Majesty's armed cutter the Hope, and John Jones, mariner on board said cutter, accused of killing Duncan Macmillan, mariner in the Jeanie brigantine of Campbellton. The trial will proceed against the pannels this day fortnight.

Friday last, Robert Dun was executed on the town common of Ayr, pursuant to the sentence of the Circuit Court of Admiralty, for the robbery of Provost Hutchison. John Keay, who was also convicted of being concerned in the same robbery, but recommended to mercy by the jury, has received his Majesty's pardon, on condition of serving on board the royal navy.

By a letter from Mount Mellick, in the Queen's county, (Ireland) we have a melancholy account of a mad dog having bit no less than fifteen men, women, and children, between that town and Killcavan, the seat of Launcelot Sands, Esq; four of the unhappy sufferers have since died, and the remainder are in daily expectation of meeting the same fate.

Thomas Davidson, master of the Colvill of Leith, whose ship we mentioned in our last to have been lost, arrived on Friday night at Leith, from Peterburgh, with iron, flax, tallow, &c. together with the crew of said vessel. He reports, that, on Tuesday evening last, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the wind at or about S. W. his ship unexpectedly struck upon one of the rocks called the Staples, and immediately filled full of water; that he, with the men, had just time to get into the boat, which floated off the deck, where, with one oar, two handspikes, and an old coat for a sail, they remained seventeen hours, when at last they were descried by some people on shore, who sent a boat to their assistance, which towed them safe into a creek in the neighbourhood of St Abb's Head. Upon landing, they were treated by the inhabitants, who were fishermen, with humanity which they want words to describe.

This morning, arrived here, Mr Breslaw from his tour in the north and west, and begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen in this city, that he and Miss Rosamond will exhibit in the grandest manner, at the Dancing Room, St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd, on Wednesday and Thursday next, the 28th and 29th instant, in the evenings: The doors to be opened at Six o'clock, and to begin precisely at Seven. The particulars of the performances will be expressed in the bills. Music will attend between the acts. The room will be elegantly illuminated, and commodiously prepared. Tickets to be had at Mr Innes confectioner, (late Steel's.) Places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some deceptions on cards, money, &c. by applying to Mr Breslaw, at Mr Johnstone's, scale-stairs, opposite to St Cecilia's Hall, Niddry's Wynd.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, Nov. 24.

"The Grand Duchess of Russia transports Captain Holdman, with Hanoverian troops from the Elbe, bound for the Nore, having separated from the convoy, put into this port on Tuesday last. The remainder of the transports are safe arrived in the Downs; they consist of 1000 men, and are intended for the East-Indies.

"A letter from Yarmouth, received yesterday, says, that a Dutch privateer, in chasing a vessel into that port, ran on a sand bank and was lost; great part of the crew took to their boats, and got on board another vessel which lay in the road, and two of the men, natives of Scotland, swam to shore, who said, that living in Holland some years, they were forced into that service, and were glad that they were got from them."

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Prince George, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated New York, Oct. 12.

"The troops destined for the important expedition to the Chesapeake are embarked, part in transports, and part in the men of war. There are 270 men and 13 officers on board of our ship. We expect warm work. By the last and best accounts, the French fleet now in the Chesapeake, are only twenty-seven sail, the rest having gone to Boston to refit."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, Nov. 13.

"We are unhappy to be informed, that accounts are still coming to hand of the melancholy destruction of the shipping on the coast, in the late dreadful hurricane. A letter from Mr Fallon, a revenue officer at Killala, to the collector here, says, that "On Wednesday night was driven ashore and wrecked, at Rathfran, near that place, the Jamaica brigantine of Greenock, last from Loughrath, burthen 150 tons, John McKiver, master, bound to Charlestown, laden with wrought iron, fadler's work, and bale goods, valued at 20,000 l."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 20.

"His Majesty's letters of approbation are come over, appointing Mr D. Daly to the office of Master-Maître General, vacated by the resignation of the Earl of Shannon, who is to succeed the Right Hon. Mr Flood, in the lucrative sinecure of one of the Vice-Treasurers.—This last place is esteemed worth a good 3500 l. per annum. The office that Mr Daly has got, produces at present about 1500 l. per annum, but its time of peace is always rated at upwards of 2000 l. This gentleman has been no little the favorite of fortune for some time past; by his marriage with Lady H. Maxwell, he came into possession of a fortune little less than 70,000 l. and now basks in the warm sunshine of the Administration of STRENGTH.

"It is said, that the Honourable Gentleman who has been involved with the employment above-mentioned, did not sing his political *requiem* when he made the spirited speech last week in the debate on the Mutiny-bill, but has acquainted the members of administration on his accepting the employment, that though he would support them on every new question, yet he reserved to himself an entire liberty to vote on those he had already expressed his sentiments upon, that no inconfidence might appear in his character.

"Mr Yelverton, on Friday, in the House of Commons, when he made his motion for a stamp-duty of five pounds on any paper or parchment which contained the admission of a Barrister, said, that he wished, from the proposed scheme, of which this was a part, that a fund might accrue to increase the salaries of the Judges, which were so pitiful, that no gentleman in any practice, or of abilities at the bar, would accept of their fees. The whole salary and emolument of a Judge, including his suit-money, if he was able to attend it, did not exceed 1300 l., a sum miserably inadequate to the rank and dignity of such an office.

"Some time before the meeting of Parliament, it was i-

cially signified to the Right Hon. Mr Flood, that his conduct in the last session of Parliament had given very great dissatisfaction to his Majesty's ministers in England, and that it was expected, a gentleman who held so lucrative a sinecure under the crown, should in future take a decided part with the Irish administration on every question, if he meant to continue in favour; to this Mr Flood made no answer, but, "Sir, I am your most humble servant;" and turned on his heel.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 17.

"Yesterday, Margaret Murray was tried in his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, on a charge of being aiding and abetting in the administering poison to Thomas O'Flaherty, Esq; late of Castlefield, co. Kilkenny, of which he died, and was acquitted.

"This day, Thomas Lenagan, found guilty on Monday last, in the Court of King's Bench, for poisoning the above gentleman, received sentence of death, to be executed on Saturday next.

"It is a little remarkable, that Mrs O'Flaherty, who, somehow or other, has been suffered to escape being yet taken up for the poisoning her late husband, was cousin to the famous, or infamous Donnellan, lately executed in England for poisoning his wife's brother; and that the unfortunate Mr O'Flaherty was a relation of Mr O'Malley, who lately died in the Four Courts Marshalsea, and for whose sudden death Mrs O'M— lately took her trial.

"Mrs O'Flaherty had been married before she was connected with her late husband. The strongest suspicions were also entertained of her dosing her husband out of the world before her late connection, which, however, by some means or other, were LAID at that time. It would appear, from the knowledge she had of the effects of poison upon the human body, that experience only of this diabolical and infernal act could have suggested her to desire the physician should bring somewhat to prevent the TUMING, as the only means of giving relief, by clearing the stomach entirely with powerful emetics, and afflicting nature to throw off the arsenic. Any thing administered to prevent the vomiting, assists the powerful operation of the poison, and immediately hastens the destruction of the unhappy victim."

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Saturday, November 17.

Committee of Ways and Means sat, made some progress. Speaker took the chair.

Mr Maſon reported, ordered to sit on Monday.

Mr Foster moved the order of the day.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, with his usual perspicuity, stated the great advantages that would arise to this kingdom whenever a peace took place, by encouraging a trade with Spain; he therefore proposed, that a clause should be inserted in the wine duties, to reduce the duty on Spanish wines, whenever a negotiation with that country was carried into effect.

Mr Fitzgibbon was against admitting such a claim, and was for putting an end at once to the Spanish business.

Mr Bache asked the Hon. Baronet (Sir Lucius O'Brien) if that clause had any tendency to, or could it in the least impede our present negotiation with Portugal?

Sir Lucius O'Brien declared he had no such idea.

Mr Foster spoke against the clause; as did Captains Borgh, Mr Eden, and Mr Maſon. After a very desultory conversation, the clause was given up; when the House adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, November 19.

Mr Ogle reported from the Committee on the petition of John Knox, Esq; late Collector of the port of Dublin.

Read and ordered to lie on the table, and leave was given on the motion of Mr Ogle to bring heads of a bill pursuant to the prayer of the petition.

Sir H. Cavendish moved, that the proper officer do lay before the House an account of the several draw-backs in the revenue for the last ten years ending Lady-day, 1781, and particularly on what goods and merchandise. Ordered accordingly.

Mr Fitzgibbon reported from the Committee on the petition of Lord Geraldy, and others. Report agreed to, and heads of a bill ordered in.

Mr Foster reported the three money bills, viz. the bill for granting certain duties, aids, and impositions, as therein mentioned, the stamp act, and the hereditary duties on beer, wine, cider, silver-lace, &c.

Mr Langrishe moved, that a clause of provision be inserted in the stamp act, to exempt the books and proceedings of corporations, and admittance of members, from the stamp duties. This occasioned some debate, but it being agreed on both sides, that the mole ought to be as in England, the motion was not insisted on, and the three money bills were ordered to be transmitted.

When the heads of the last money bill were ordered to be read, Mr O'Hara said, that by the peremptory manner in which the bill had been carried in the Committee, he was prevented from making the motion he intended to offer to the House. The passing the last mutiny bill was the signing and sealing for a standing army; they had now the melancholy reflection of being under an arbitrary Government, though lately in the ample prospect of a free one. A standing army was established in this country by three acts of Parliament (he then quoted the acts). The soldier, by the annuity bill, the moment he should enlist, was obliged to obey his officer under great pains and penalties, nay, the loss of his life. It was owing to his Majesty's most gracious goodness that they enjoyed any liberty; but if a minister should say, we have a right to apply the Revenue as we please; (though it should be appropriation) the very argument would be compellative to take from Parliament, and lodge the power in the Crown. He believed the Minister in England did not see what he was doing when he altered the mutiny bill. It was a great stretch of power when Parliaments were of longer duration, as it was looked on, except in case of the death of a King; as the strongest exertion of prerogative to dissolve them.

He was sure that he stood upon good ground, as the greatest body of the people had desired the repeal or alteration of the mutiny-bill. He then moved that the heads of the hereditary-duty bill be recommitted, which he declared with an intent to move a clause, that the 3246 men augmentation should be continued for two years, and no longer, notwithstanding acts or acts to the contrary.

Mr H. Flood thought the Hon. Gentleman apprehensive that they should leave a perpetual army and a mutiny bill independent of Parliament; but he stated several acts to shew they were only conditional. He thought, notwithstanding the grievance of the mutiny bill, that it did not preclude a Parliamentary control. If a gentleman thought this mode proprieat the best, he hoped the House would hear it as it ought, and support it with a majority; if the gentleman who made the motion thought it a proper time; but it did not seem to him to be the lucky minute in so thin a House; but he would at all events support the motion, if made, with all his might. His own opinion was for withdrawing it for the present time; a mere limitation clause would not answer the purpose, and it was therefore unnecessary.

The matter being dropped, the Committee of Ways and Means sat on the sugar-duties, Mr Maſon in the chair, and proceeded to the examination of Mr Sutton, sugar-baker. After being several hours under examination, the Committee reported some progress, and the House adjourned till to-morrow.

To the Printer of the Calcutta Mercury.

SIR,

YOURS humanity will induce you to give a plain narrative of a scene of distress, whereto, was a spectator, which I never can forget, but which it is impossible to describe.

There was an annual market held at Forres on Wednesday last, to which the country people from all parts flock in.

great multitudes; those to the northward had to cross the rapid and dangerous river of Findhorn in a boat. It is the only river, betwixt London and Inverness, (except Spey) which is not provided with a bridge. I have lived in its neighbourhood for twenty years, and, during each of these years, several persons have unhappily lost their lives in it. A gentleman of an amiable character formed a plan for building a bridge over it, which met the approbation of some respectable characters, but unhappily it failed of success. On the day above mentioned, I crossed in the boat early in the morning; and being impatient for the arrival of a servant who was to follow me, I returned in quest of him from Forres to the river's side, where I had the misfortune to see a boat, loaded with passengers, overturned in the midst of the river. The cries of the unhappy passengers, and of the spectators on each side, yet resound in my ears; five or six persons providentially escaped; the rest, by much the greater number, were carried down by the violence of the stream. As no body knows the number of passengers in the boat, it is impossible to ascertain how many were drowned. Nine dead bodies are already found. A physician of great humanity attended all day; and though he tried all the experiments recommended for the recovery of drowned persons, all was in vain. The bodies were so bruised in the stream, or dashed against the rocks, that it was impossible to rekindle the spark of life. One man has lost a wife, a daughter, and a sister, who have left him with a numerous family of young children. It is impossible to paint the scene of confusion that followed. Those who arrived on the north side of the river were apprehensive for the safety of their friends who had gone before them, and those who had crossed to the southward, trembled for the safety of such of their family as had intended to follow them. Anxiety and grief were visible in every face. Nothing can support me under the recollection of this melancholy scene, but the hope that the nobility and gentry of this country will prevent such fatal accidents for the future, by an immediate and liberal contribution for building a bridge across the river of Findhorn.

Near Nairn,  
Nov. 23. 1781.

I am, &c.

AGRICOLA.

#### LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,  
Nov. 26. Queen, Lilly, from Burnham, with barley.  
Bacchus, Lindsay, from Peterburgh, with flax, &c.  
Greenhead, Sibyl, from ditto.  
Betsey, Thomson, from Memel, with logs.  
Lively, Wood, from Eymouth, with meal and barley.  
Falkirk, Sommerville, from Carron, with goods.

SEQUESTRATIONS by the COURT or SESSION.  
William Turner, senior, smith in Greenock.  
Alexander Monge merchant in Glasgow.  
John Hattie tenant in Primrose Mains.

#### STRAYED.

From the Parks of Penycuick, on Thursday the 22d current;  
CREAM-COLOURED GALLOWAY, between 13 and 14  
hands high; black legs; rising six years old.

Whoever will bring this horse to R. Ramsay's Stables, Cowgate Port, shall be paid all charges, and handsomely rewarded.

#### SALE OF WOOD.

THAT there will be SOLD by public roup; at Invermay, in the parish of Forteviot, and shire of Perth, within three miles of water-carriage, upon Tuesday the 8th day of January next, and to continue until the whole are sold off. A large quantity of exceeding full-grown TREES of various kinds, particularly Ash, Elm, and Plane-tree. The overseer at Invermay will show the wood to any person inclining, at any time before the roup. The roup to begin as soon as the trees are cut.

#### By Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar, upon Thursday the 20th day of December next, between the hours of three and five afternoon. The remaining SUBJECTS which belonged to David Melville of South Baltulky, in the lots after mentioned:

Lot I. The three ninth parts of the lands of BALTYULLY, commonly called South Baltulky, lying in the parish of Ceres, and shire of Fife, extending to about 52 acres. These lands are in a state of high cultivation, and are inclosed and subdivided partly with stone dykes, and partly with ditch and hedge, having trips and belts of planting, and clumps in different places, in a very thriving condition. There is a convenient brewery lately erected upon the premises, having a plentiful command of water; and the lands lie in the neighbourhood of coal and lime.

Lot II. These houses and yards in the Stable Hill of Ceres, with the pertinents which sometime pertained to Alexander Reid, formerly of South Baltulky.

Lot III. That inclosure of land called CHALMERS'S PARK, lying near the said town of Ceres, consisting of about six acres, possessed by Mr Bennett: Also the Bras called the ORCHYARD, consisting of upwards of one acre: Together with a Lint-mill, Dwelling-house, and pertinents possessed by Duncan Macdonald; and that house presently occupied as a meeting-house, with the yards and pertinents thereto belonging, situated on the south end of said town of Ceres.

Lot IV. Two acres of arable land, lying near the said town of Ceres, called the Lochyflat, possessed by David Melville.

Lot V. That acre of land called Durn's Acre, lying near the said town of Ceres, and presently possessed by John Shanks.

Lot VI. The tenements of houses under and above, with the yards and pertinents lying in the wynd in the town of Ceres, commonly called "Bell's Wynd," presently possessed by Robert Bruce, John Donaldson, Anne Neffs, and Alexander Howie.

Lot VII. The tack of the lands of Bridge-end of Ceres, for the space thereof yet to run, being fourteen years from and after Martinmas next.

For further particulars apply to James Thomson writer to the signet, Oliver Gourlay of Craigrothie, or to George Tod writer in Edinburgh.

#### BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 29th of November inst. between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The lands and estate of LATHOKER, comprehending the mill and mill-lands of Lathoker, the lands of Easter Morton, Hilsden, and Conflable-Crook, with the superiority of the lands of Wester Morton; all lying contiguous, within the parish of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and shire of Fife. The estate consists of about 850 acres, mostly arable; and the whole of it is let at present to sufficient tenants. The yearly rent of the lands, comprehending 22 l. as the rent of a lime-quarry, is at present 310 l. free of all deduction. The vicars, kains, and carriages, are rated at a very moderate conversion.—The Mains are set only for three years, and with several restrictions. But if they were set upon a nineteen years lease, it is imagined that they could afford 20 l. more of rent than what they are at present set for.

This estate is capable of very great improvements, as there is coal and lime upon the lands. There have been several very good offers of rent made for a lease of the coal, which have not been accepted of, on account of the intended sale. The lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, Crail, and the other coast towns.

The lands hold of the Crown, as coming in place of the Archibishop of St Andrews, and are rated in the cens-books of the county at 474 l. 6s. 8 d. Scots.

The lands are to be exposed at the upset price of 6500 l. sterling.

The title-deeds and conditions of sale, rental, and plan of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Francis Anderson writer to the signet, or to Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, any who wish to be informed of further particulars, may apply.

## WANTED,

**VESSELS** on FREIGHT for LONDON.—Apply to Messrs David Crawford and Co. Culross, where shipmatters and others may be supplied, on their own account, with different sorts of coals on reasonable terms, viz.

SMITHY COAL, CHOWS, and  
GREAT COAL. CULM.

The greatest dispatch is given in loading; and, as considerable improvements are now carrying on by widening and deepening the harbour, it will soon be rendered as safe and commodious as any on the Frith.—The present depth of the water is,

On Neap Tides, 9 feet.

Spring Tides, 14 feet.

## BANK OF ENGLAND SECURITY.

**ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1781.**  
Upwards of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES for obtaining a Prize (out of the 48,000 tickets) in ONE POLICY.

To CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

ALL the TWENTY POUND PRIZES, and ALL THE OTHER PRIZES in the Lottery, besides the Chance of obtaining the WHOLE TWENTY THOUSAND, TEN THOUSAND, and FIVE THOUSAND POUND PRIZES, are included in the LEGAL POLICIES issued by

**J. COOKE,**

AT HIS OLD STATE-LOTTERY OFFICE,

(Licensed and appointed by Government)

The KING'S ARMS, in the Minories, LONDON;

Where most of the Capital Prizes in the last and preceding Lotteries have been sold and shared.

The said POLICIES are much more advantageous and greatly superior to any ever offered to the public; for, besides including the Twenty Pound Prizes (which are omitted by most others), the ingenuity of the plans is such, as almost entirely to secure the adventurer against the possibility of a blank; for, by means of TWO and THREE DIFFERENT NUMBERS, of which ONE POLICY consists, (each giving various and capital benefits), all the several advantages that have ever been held forth to the public are blended together in such a manner as never was yet suggested, which consequently renders them twice or three times more valuable than any other, in as much as the adventurer has so many separate Chances in ONE Policy of obtaining Capital Prizes; or, if unsuccessful in that, he is, by the same means, nearly sure of recovering his purchase-money again at least; for, as each number of the Policy includes all the prizes in the lottery (upwards of SIXTEEN THOUSAND in the whole), ONE POLICY with DIFFERENT Numbers, of course, contains the above-specified quantity of chances, viz. More than THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND CHANCES for a prize. This necessarily reduces the risk of having a blank above one half; and instead of two blanks to one prize, by these ingenious plans there is not ONE BLANK to TWO PRIZES. They are therefore most uncommonly eligible for Clubs or Societies particularly, as well as individuals, to whom it is recommended not to let slip this desirable opportunity.

Policies at Five Guineas, with Three Numbers,

With the first number will gain	With the third number will gain
L. 20,000 if a prize of L. 20,000	3000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
10,000 if a prize of 10,000	1500 GUINEAS if 10,000
5,000 if a prize of 5,000	1200 GUINEAS if 5,000

With the second number will gain

6000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000	With all the other prizes with each number, and including all the Twenty Pounds.
3000 GUINEAS if 10,000	
1500 GUINEAS if 5,000	

A Policy at Two Guineas, with Three Numbers,

With the first number will gain	With the third number will gain
L. 20,000 if a prize of L. 20,000	1500 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
10,000 if a prize of 10,000	600 GUINEAS if 10,000

With the second number will gain

3000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000	With all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.
1500 GUINEAS if 10,000	

A Policy at One Guinea, with Two Numbers,

With the first number will gain	With the second number will gain
10,000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000	800 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
5,000 GUINEAS if 10,000	400 GUINEAS if 10,000

The adventurer will likewise gain a large variety of very capital benefits by each number, with all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy at Half-a-Guinea, with Two Numbers,

With the first number will gain	With the second number will gain
5000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000	400 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
2500 GUINEAS if 10,000	200 GUINEAS if 10,000

Likewise similar benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

A Policy at Five Shillings will gain

5000 GUINEAS if L. 20,000	2500 GUINEAS if L. 20,000
2500 GUINEAS if 10,000	1200 GUINEAS if 10,000

And similar benefits by all the other prizes, and including all the Twenty Pounds.

The public are desired to take notice, that all the above Policies continue for the whole time of Drawing, and that they partake of EVERY PRIZE in the Lottery, from Twenty Thousand to Twenty Pounds, as is more particularly explained in the Schemes, (which may be had gratis, as under); but the whole of the benefits they possess are much too numerous to be brought within the compass of an advertisement.

The above Policies being issued from Original Tickets, are both LEGAL and SECURE, and neither the Buyer nor Seller subject to the least risk; and it is requested to be observed, that they are all stamped in one corner with the KING'S ARMS, round which is this inscription, "BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LICENCE."

Whole Tickets and Shares of Tickets, in Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, stamped at the BANK OF ENGLAND, where the original Tickets are deposited for the purchaser's security (agreeable to Act of Parliament) are now on sale at the above office, in the greatest diversity, and at the lowest current prices.

The above POLICIES, SHARES, &c. may be had (free of any expense for postage or carriage) by applying to the following persons, who receive commissions for J. COOKE, and of whom likewise the SCHEMES at large, containing every particular, may be had gratis.

Mr Andrew Muir, at the Post-office, Inverness; Mr John Brandon merchant, and Mr John Ritchie jun. at Elgin; Messrs Morrison and Son, at the Post-office, Perth; Mr A. Campbell, at the Post-office at Greenock; Mr D. Buchanan bookseller, at Montrose; Mr William Fleming bookseller at Glasgow; Mr Milne bookseller at Dundee; Mr William Oram, Post-office at Peebles; Mr A. Henderson, at the Post-office at Selkirk; Mr A. Thompson, at Coldstream; Mr Miller writer at Hawick; Mr Kemp bookseller at Dumfries; and Mr M. Robison at Annan.

Receipts of the very numerous benefits paid by J. COOKE, in preceding lotteries, may be seen at his office, and lists of them at all the above places.—From among a great variety of many more considerable, the few following are selected, being within the enquiry of many readers in the circuit of this paper, viz. Several valuable benefits both in the North of England and North Britain, particularly two of 1000 l. each, and one of 2000 l. in the Lottery 1779; and two of 1000 l. each, and one of 2000 l. in the Irish Lottery 1780; all disposed of, on J. Cooke's account, by his correspondent Mr J. Dalton, bookseller at Carlisle, in Cumberland, who will authenticate the payment of the benefits to any enquirer, as well as of many others he likewise disposed of.

All Numbers of Tickets, whether purchased at this Office or not, examined gratis for twenty years past.